that this appropriat

venture to say is, that there igent consideration asyschere et of a war it will be expedient, or cute during the year commenc st of July next, if the rebellion shall teration of those questions has coln's Cabinet, the Committee of Ways or the House. It is not in that at this appropriation bill has been made is a mere aggregation of the estimates of bureaus in the War Department, ine, and upon the basis of an asber of soldiers to be employed.

Is it in this way that a great nation is to be d? Is our substance to be devoured at this rate, upon the mere dicts of irresponsible reig abdicate its functions as the guardian

elves in favor of prosecuting this dy until its object is accomplishfirmly believe that the time will rsistence in the war will not equiesence in the success of secuted, that there can be nd discussion as to the great such money we can raise in any ting the war, and how much

> may be, they will all be used money they are supplied

ry expenditure for the or enlarged naval cetab. t in the history of the

ms as are contained in this bill. There is even reason to believe, that half the

ture will bring about larger practical

has passed the House will be a damaging, perhaps fatal blow, to the public credit.

The passage, by the Senate, of such a bill as the passage of the House, will be a damaging perhaps fatal blow, to the public credit.

The bill, if we trace it back, will be found to test upon no authority. The Committee of the presence of the test upon no authority. The Committee of the test upon no authority. The Committee of the presence of the test upon the test upon the test upon no authority. The Committee of the presence of the test upon th

the people of

the Arkansas at uch a condition

SIDE EXPECTED

PICE.

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eets for the abcolonies, comveral colonies, ommerce, mor-

d eman

ERICK STRELK adence of the me. The author writes from the

seld and bases his statements on his own personal observation:

I have said that the news of General Steele's supersedure was received with surprise, but it was with still greate gratification. The feeling of the army was well supressed by a remark made to me by a cavalry officer. "Any change is for the better," said he. As a district comnander. Gen. Steele is a failure. Twie tried, he has given satisfaction only to the rebuls, who rank him with Bueil as one of our ablest officers. None deep kim fair abilities as a field officer, and yet but few hive confidence in him. His record is against him, and it is a record which, in the army of the Union, brings with in neither respect nor estatem. The simple truth is that Gen. Steele is intensely unpopular with the army, and that his removal from it, entirely and permanentity, would be halled with inext. army, and that his removal from it, entire

is that Gen. Steele is intensely unpopular with the army, and that his removal from it, entirely and permanently, would be halled with inexpressible joy. Nor is it difficult to account for this state of feeling. Let me give some of the more obvious reasons.

He is intensely pro-slavery in his feelings. It is susceptible of prior that, under his administration, fugitive shaves have been forcibly returned to their rebel masters. Notwithstanding the act of Congross quaranteeing to persons of African descent, employed in the service of the United States in any manner, payment at the rate of ten deliars per month, he, by a published order, instructed his subordinates to withhold this pay from those who had carned it, and to hold it subject to the claim of their former masters! He also rendered it exceedingly difficult to procure clothing for them, and in consequence, many suffered for the necessaries of life. I myself know of more than one who actually died from want and starvation. He has been, and is, very careful and tender of rebel property. He holds it to be a sacred thing not to be polluted by the touch of Union soldiers. Guarding rebel property is not yet done with here, and Gen. Steele would have, as his orders clearly indicate, his soldiers suffer with hanger rather than touch a secesh have, as his orders clearly indicate, his soldier suffer with hunger rather than touch a seces-hog, turkey or chicken. No officer, thus min-ful of rebel interests, thus pro-slavery in though and deed, can ever be popular with this arm of practical abolitionists.

and deed, can ever be popular with this army of practical abolitionists.

But this is not all. Under previous commanders, it was exceedingly difficult for cilizens to obtain passes within our lines. Day after day, I have stood in front of Col. Vandever's beadquarters, and seen him turn back to their homes scores of hungry citizens who be sought him for permission to procure a few of the bare necessaries of life. Though harsh, this policy was productive of good. It kept spics without our lines and taught the people something of the power and strength of the Government. But with the coming of General Stoele all this was changed. Access to Helena Government. But with the coming of General Steele all this was changed. Access to Heleua was rendered as easy as though no war were raging. The streets awarmed with rebels, cursing the Government, whose aid they were compelled to seek in order to avoid starvation. No oath of allegiance was asked of them, for that would be an insult. Only a simple affirmation that their purchases were for their own use, and they were at liberty to take home with them wagons loaded down with Yankee merchandise. So untrammeled was this traffic, so easy of access this town, that on more than one fine So untrammeled was this traffic, so easy of ac-cess this town, that on more than one fine-morning I have been puzzled, as I walked along ever-crowded Main street, to determine which most predominated, on the walks, in the stores, and at the bazaars—soldiers or citizens. Since Gen. Gorman has taken command, I am happy to say, that the former restrictions have again been applied, and it is now once more almost impossible so enter our lines from without. It been approved impossible to enter our lines from without. It it with no desire to injure tien. Steele that I have thus written, but simply to account for the undentable fact of his extreme unpopularity

In addition to the above, we have it from bly expend in any one most reliable and trustworthy authority that Gen. Steele so construes the " article of war added by the last Congress, relative to the renng from maging an effective war. dition of fugitive slaves coming within our slee, that no matter how large lines, as to authorize any and all officers in lines, as to authorize any and all officers in command to capture and return, by virtue of of the Treasury can raise their offices, slaves who have escaped from their inherent in executive agenunder their command for that purpose; and that he openly boasts that he himself has done so, and will do so agein and again, thus violating his oath and prostituting the office of a briga-

by half the footing of this dier general to that of a common slave-eatcher.

It is the excuse of his friends that he only ple to carry on a vigorous | does wrong when intoxicated. And it is unde niably true that he is addicted to a too free use of intoxicating drinks.

Will the Government continue in command , for such enormous ap- an officer who openly disobeys the articles of war, and drinks to such excess as often to ren der him unfit for the duties of his position?

or their value to the enemy.

This is a strange doctrine, and sounds querrily to Republican care. We think that, had the Government appointed able generals, and especially had it insisted upon thorough discipline in the army, the rebellion would have been subdued long ago.

It will be seen by our foreign news, that Slidel has induced some distinguished French ministers to favor the South. So it is raid, where is Mr. Dayton?

W. J. MURTAGO & Co.: Having become the of the States east of the large become tho-roughly nauseated and painful, by the efforts of a Republican paper to ow broad-east over the country district of the Administration, and bemps bereafter Heving that in this way the conductors of such provided in the journals are doing their country more harm. New York, than the commanders of the rebel brigades, I

> support of such pestilential sheets. ich a condition. I have not received your paper for several by paining upon him an early edition of that of New Year's weeks past, but if anything is due you for it, sheet, issued several hours before the fire octo rebellion in please send in the bill and strike my name curred. His wrath was up. from your subscription list.

J. C. FOSTIR. rrive here to-day umns to ventilate his views, and suggest that Journal, should the Government conclude to appoint a pointment.

As Mr. F. quotes from our paper, we conclude to let him have the benefit which he and others like him may derive from the re-publication of the paragraphs which he quotes,

Newspapers, no doubt, are a trouble to fluskiss in and out of the Departments; and doubtless on Revolution, and this account ought to be suppressed! Especial-The actual are the only sheets against which Mr. Forter,

inthorities. The are "sowing broad-east over the country dis-trust of the Administration" but Mr. Foster

Davis blood-thirsty proclamation. The World

ment itself. The Star asserts that it has opinione. We don't see them.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTI TURSDAY, December 30.

Gen. Griffin was continued as witness yesterday, but was dismissed after a short exami

Brig. Gen. Rernolds was next sworn. evidence had reference to the enemy's move-ments on the 99th and 30th of August, by which

ween his forces and those of Gen. Porter. He knew their (the enemy's) progres for a long while, unopposed; but testified to the pervision, and it has been spun pure into yarns unfavorable nature of the ground in Porter's ranging from No. 18 to No. 33, and woven into favorable nature of the ground in Porter's vicinity; which would have prevented the free

York, was examined. He said that his regi-ment was attached, in August last, to the First brigade of Morell's division. He was ques-tioned as to the march from Kelly's Ford to Warrenton Junction. He stated that on this oute, the portion of the army to which he be longed was much fatigued, and in need of pro dents of the battle of the 29th of August, giving the various dispositions of his own and other regiments of the First brigade of Morell's di vision, which was in the front; and estimated

the attacking force of the enemy at 10,000 men. Brig. Gen. Sykes, commanding a division in Porter's corps, appeared and was sworn. He deposed to having been called to a consultation on the evening of August 27, with Gens. Porter, Morell and Butterfield, to consider an order brought from Gen. Pope to Porter, directing him to advance with his command at I o'clock the following morning. He had declared him-self opposed, as the other generals had done also, to such a movement before davlight. He reasons which influenced his opinion, namely: the extreme darkness of the night, the roads en-cumbered with wagons, and the possibility of reaching Gen. Pope in time, even should they start by daybreak; and Gen. Porter, he said, moved by these opinions of his principal offi-

The court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

The cross-examination of General Sigel was concluded yesterday. At its close, an opportunity was afforded him to nake any explanations of testimony therein, but he desired time to consider, and, when he found any, he would transmit them to the court in writing.

Cantain Dahleren of Sirel's staff was Dowell is said to have made to him while bearr of a message from Sigel to him (McDowell. He confirmed the testimony of his chief. He

ments of the enemy from Gainesville to Manassas during this time The court adjourned till 11 a. m. to-day.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT, the self-appointed ambassador, has returned from Europe and is now in this city.

politically as follows: Senate—Union 31, Democrats 9; House—Union 68, Democrats 12

evening. THE REBELS captured our forces at Holly Springs at 2 o'clock in the morning, while they were asleep. They either killed or captured about 200 men and about 150 escaped. burned 4,000 bales of cotton, 228 wagons, and destroyed or captured about \$250,000 worth of Government stores.

PIERRE SOULS IS now at Havana. By the terms of his release he cannot go to New Or-

day they were at Sanders' toll gate, one and a half miles beyond Chantilly, on Little river turupike.

ANOTHER RESEL PIRATE is abroad, called the her depredations upon our commerce

Ms. WEED denies that he has sold out the ibany Evening Journal.

der to Cape Race.

THE IDEA of sending the runboat Connectist to California, for the treasure, is a good one, and we hope, if she meets the Alabama, the will aink her at once

sided, partial distribes upon American affaire. These Britishers can see nothing good in the Union, and so they desire its overthrow. All their sympathies are with the South.

Shortly. He will be assigned to an important the West Gulf blockading squardon. command.

THE PRESERVE failure of the mails

We give Mr. Foster the benefit of our col- editorial management of the Albany Ecolog

pardonable crime, sure to bring terrible ponishment.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ARIEL has increased the California war ricks of insurance from 3 to 5 per cent.

THE New York World, true to the believe of

it is reported that Attornoy General Bates regards the admission of Western Virginia unconstitutional. What, if part of a State is loval, must it forever remain with the rebellions when of the state of the state

The Interest of the West in Surat Cotton. 97, 1863 G. M. WESTON, Esq.-Dear Sir: I notice that

motion has been made by Scrator Anthony to remove the duty of ten per cent. now levied

An Atm

On Monday evening, Dec. 8th, the sky tokened the near approach of a storm, heavens grew dark, and on the loeward sid the creator a most beautiful phenomena acuted itself in the heavens. We were thus the northern coast of Georgia, and as the eleincreased in their intensity and blackness, it was visible on the distant horizon what at eight appeared to be a vessel on fire. This usual and extraordinary spectacle awakene greatest amount of excitement among all passengers, particularly the various newsp usual and extraordinary spectacle awakened the greatest amount of excitement among all the passengers, particularly the various newspaper correspondents, who, with trembling hand upon note book, stood on the hurricane deck, intentity watching the progress of the flames as they leaped from mast to yard arm, and finally a gulphed the entire vessel within their flery vortex. Every available field and marine glass on shipboard was specifly brought into requisition, and a most powerful battery of lorgnettes was levelled at the barning vessel in an increditably short space of time. Matters were becoming "no better very fast," and the speculations of the eager witnesses were as manifold as sublime, and as ridiculous as exciting. But the litima Thui of the excitement was not reached until there grafually hove in sight another burning vessel, which came into view at the sight of its ill-fated mate, as if to continue the illumatation for the benefit of the spectators. At this juncture there was a confusion of ideas among the crowd, that ended in some very amusing conjectures as to what might be the cause of the catestrophe. There was in the minds of many every reason to be lieve the scene the result of the pergrination of the piratical Alabama, who had again applied the pirate's awage torch to either a Government or merchant vessel. Rumors of this tenor, and bundreds of others canally as abaviations. ent among all the

of the piratical Alabama, who had again ap-plied the pirate's savage torch to either a Gov-ernment or merchant vessel. Rumors of this tenor, and hundreds of others equally as absuri, passed through the excited throng; and it may seem pitiful, and for a newspaper correspond-ent who is expected in such perilous times as these to produce news of the real sensational order—in may, I say, be considered decidently unfortunate that none of these thrilling rumors were well founded, and can never be verified. order—it may, I say, be considered decideally unfortunate that none of these thrilling rumors were well founded, and can never be verified. This sublime spectacle ended in a most magnificent failure. The success of the delusion was perfect, and had it not been for one of nature's grand side sections intervening, there is no telling how far this mystery would have carried our excited and speculating passengers. As the sky gradually darkened the vision began to fade from view, and its disappearance was a maccountable and as magical as the first

appearance.
The tout ensemble was exceedingly fine in the to come executive was exceedingly the in the closing scene, and by the happy termination of the spectacle, all fears of a visit from the dread of "290" were dissipated. The blackness of night increased each moment, until its gloomy veil descended, and gradually curtained from our sight, this atmospherical phenomena.

Again, this writer says: The view, as the steamer passed up the Mis-sissippi river to-day, was very fine. As seen from the deck, it constituted one vast moving panorama, not exactly beautiful, but yet nova and at times dictures que, where some plant tion would heave in sight with its whitened n gro buts, and the cool inviting residence of the planter, with its Gothle and gally-colored ve-randahs, often surrounded with groves of orange trees, and here and there a stray cypress and a The Western States have a larger interest in

sycamore.

As we steamed along the muddy river, the negroes were many of them very jubilant in their manifestations of delight. At one place on the river bank, a coal-black feminine, clad in blue, was wild with enthusiasm, and she

on the river bank, a coal-black feminine, clad in blue, was wild with enthusiasm, and she evinced it by indulging in one of those nondescript Terpsichorean evolutions that is peculiar to the darkies on the plantations, and which gymnastic exercise the sable female continued till the steamer was out of sight.

It was amusing to witness the negroes as they lined the shore, and threw up their hands, Hindoo fashion, to greet us,—but the remarks from the soldiers were mirth provoking in the extreme, and gestures and intonation, with keen and ready wit, flowed as pienty as at an evening entertainment, at the Ethiopian Opera House of Morris Brothers, Pell and Trowbridge. We saw but few white people, and these were the occupants of those miscrable huts that are found on the banks at the entrance of the river, and whose ignorance I begin to fear has never been exaggerated, if we may be permitted to indee of their vacant staces and the meaningless expressions upon their countenances, as they gaged at our craft and its warlike cargo. At one of these shantles, we were assailed for the first time, by the most violent puglistic demonstrations from a veteran "secosh shoulder-hitter, whose diagnat for the "Yankees" knew no bounds, and with clenched first he threatened for secretal minutes. to annihilate us all. The last we remember of this brave cavaller, we saw that defiant sits shaking with secession palsy, as though all hope of recovery was lost.

" What is It."

A submarine battery bearing this name was launched at New York on Saturday morning. The following description of it is given by the

Commercial Advertiser: Commercial Advertiser:

"The appearance of the battery is novel for an armed vessel. It resembles a large dry goods case, with an addition on one side, in which the port hole, through which the gun protrades, is situated. The gun, however, will be covered by a sort of porch, the use and regulation of which it would not be proper to print. Egress and ingress are obtained through the top with a ladder. When aftoal it is presumed that there will be a sort of permanent convenience for getting in and out. The interior of the battery is very like that of a turret, as far as dimensions and unburdened room are con-

the battery is very like that of a turret, as far as dimensions and unburdened room are concerned. There is no 'shipshape' at all about the bull, which, as already stated, is like a box. The wooden stalls, in which horses are transported to and from Europe, might be mistaken, by a navy-yard laborer, for the great curiosity which has so bewildered them for months. There is, at present, no armor on, but it is said that some inches of iron plating will be put over the sides in a few days. The gun will also be mounted in a short time. Lieutenant over the sides in a few days. The gun will also be monited in a short time. Lieutenast sociation for Congress from the Newbern district, North Carolina, having received authority to the engineer corps. The strange-looking piece of ordinance which is to constitute the armament is as great a riddle as the thing it self. It is made of brass or composition, and will be rifield. The ball which it will discharge lis even more curfous than the gun or the vessel. Its shape and dimensions must remain impublished. The location of the battery, when completed, has not yet been decided on. Paymaster C. B. Wallach has been ordered to

The American War.

follows:

They were not in a position, with their very limited information as to the effect of the blockade upon the Bouth, to predict how long the heroic ragamuffins, of which the Bouthern armies were composed, would be able to prolong the unequal contest. Yet he thought it was certain that, unless the mind of America should change, and the Democratic party there should prevail upon the North to shrink from those sacrifices and efforts which were necessary to insure success, or unless Europe should interfere to break the blockade, the process that was now silently and surely going on must ultimately end in the complete prostration and exhaustion of the South.

Nothing could be more offensive to a high-

initimately end in the complete prostration and schaustion of the South.

Nothing could be more offensive to a high-spirited people like the Americans, than the cold diesection of their policy on the part of those who stood aloof from their passions and fears, and who, perched upon an eminence of security, amused themselves by shooting keen arrows of ridicale in the midst of men who were struggling for their lives. But, for other reasons, it was necessary they should did no because the position of neutrality that this question. It was necessary they should do so because the position of neutrality that this country had wisely assumed—and all knoor to the Government for the steadiness with which they had adhered to that neutrality which was emisangered by the eager partizanable of those ylo, not content with taking a side upon the question, wars anytons to carry their sympathy forward into action.

LORD PALMERSTON has been in office for nearly a half century. As the present prime minister, the indications are, that he will soon fall and have to retire.

It is sain that the only ship that Semmes, the pirate, fears, is the Vanderbilt-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

ny, leaving out the irregularly emissed troops, is twenty-seven thousand five limited men, which, with ten thousand five bundred State militia, gives the total of the State at thirty-eight thousand men in service for the war. The enrolled militia numbering fifty-two thousand, gives the State a grand total of ninety thousand.

thousand.

The Governor says that he has long been convinced that the material interests of the State of Missouri would be advanced by substituting free for slave labor, and recommends a plan by which the children of slaves born after the passage of an act shall be free; but are to remain under the control of their mothers until they have arrived at a certain age. The owners to be compensated for the diminished value of the slave mothers after they are thus rendered incapable of bearing slava-children.

During the discussion of the emancipation question the Governor says that the Legislature

ouring the discussion of the emancipation question the Governor says that the Legislature cannot constitutionally adopt any scheme by which the owners of slaves can be divided into classes, and slaves of one class be emancipated without compensation, while compensation

Official Report,
HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.
May, Gen. H. W. Halleck, Comm'r-in-Chief:
The Army of the Frontier, under Generals
Blunt and Herron, moved over Boston Mountains on Saturday, and advanced, without
halting, to Van Bures—drove the onemy seross
the Arkansas, killed six, wounded a few, took
three steamboats, camp equipage, and one hundred prisoners. The march of forty-dre miles,
with all arms of service, over the mountains
and through the deep mud of the valley, was
a most arduous and gallant affair.

S. R. Curatis, Major General. S. R. CURTIS, Major General.

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—Wells, Fargo & Co. will charge from seven to eight per cent. for shipping gold to New York by the next

its approached that the measure for shipment to New York will be exceedingly light, and bulk going forward will go by the British steamer from Aspiuwall.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 30, 1802, There is nothing worth telegraphing from thappahannock to night. Affairs maintain the appahanne ual quiet.

From Catro.

Camo, Dec. 30.—New Madrid is to be re-oc cupied. The Thirty-eighth Iowa regimen went there to-day. All quiet at Columbus.

From Fortress Monroe

Monday was a bustling day at Fortreas Mon roe, especially as several movements of import ance took place. The arrival in the Roads from New York, of the iron-clad gunboat Man ank, was a matter of common congratul and a number of officers from Old Point

anik, was a matter of common congratulation, and a number of officers from Old Point went aboard and were entertained by Captain Worden, who commands the new steamer.

The Adelaide, which reached Baltimore yester! day, brought the constructors of the vessel, Messre. Griffin and Isaac Newton, who accompanied her on the trip, which was made in thirty-six hours. In consequence of very heavy weather the Montank was anchored several days near the Delaware. Whilst at sea, the wind blowing fresh, the turret was quite thoroughly tested and the result pronounced satisfactory. In rough weather the motion of the vessel is reported "novel and rather disagreeable."

The iron-elad Monitor, in tow of the side-wheel steamer Rhode Island, and the Passaic, towed by the steamer State of Georgia, went to say setserday, and were followed by the British frigate Melpomene, of fifty-two guns. The officers of the latter, who have cultivated friendly relations with the Federal naval officers, have been led to helieve that the houst are

soa yesettay, ann were holowed by he British frigate Melpomene, of fifty-two guns. The officers of the latter, who have cultivated friendly relations with the Federal naval offi-cers, have been led to believe that the boats are

to leave. THE CAPTURE OF THE ARIEL produces manifest sensation, as well it may. Will the Alabama ever be captured I is the question. It would seem not; her speed is such, and she and French ports of the West. Indies, that it is hardly possible that our war vessels should overhant her. She is emphatically an English ship, and that treacherous and perfidious Goverament and people are responsible for her de predations, and should be so held and pun ished hereafter for their sins in this particular

pinwall, and it is supposed that Semmes means to intercept and rob other California steamers

DECLINATION.—Charles Henry Foster has declined the nomination of the Free Labor As-sociation for Congress from the Newbern dis-trict, North Carolina, having received authority to raise a regiment of volunteers.

licen, previous to 1863. Test: dec #1—lawsw Z. C. ROBBINS, Register of Wills.

CITY POST OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with instructions laid down by the Postmaster General, I will receive, on TUESDAY, January 6, and for the space of thirty days thereafter, for redemption at the siline, such notice or deficiol guarday dayage as home became so by being used as currency.

Apply at Room No. 18, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 2 o'clock, p. m.

dec 31—rolin [Star & Chron]

"No attorney will be reported as having fied the necessary declaration and affidavits, as contemplated by the sixth section of the set, unless the FORKS, we well as the instructions given in this pamphlet, ARE, NTRICTEY COMPLIED WITH, "—Commissioners of PERSIONERS

e sent by mail to any part of the United States, nov 25 coderate,

OFFICIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, The officers of the navy are informed that th Provident will receive them on New Year's day, at half past eleven o'clock, precisely. They are requested to assemble at the Navy

> WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

at 11 o'clock, in full dress ;

Washington, Dec. 30, 1863. The President having signified his pleasure receive the officers of the army in this city, at half past eleven o'clock, on the ensuing New Year's day, they will assemble at the War Deecompany the General-in-chief thence to

By order of the Secretary of War: L. THOMAS, Adjutant Gene

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, December 27, 1862.
Releases from the draft, on the ground of ienage, have

Where Drafted - Cuyahoga do do mmit county, Ohio do do do tyahoga co., do do do do do do do

DECEMBER 27.

Joseph Burback Gottleib Buck Christoph Becker Nicholas Pierron Ozankee co ters Carl Rautmann

Henry Ayez -**DECEMBER 29.** one Allo Henry Frederick Huck, Dodge Ernst F. Huck - - do Denis Joseph Befay - Door Gaspard Martin - do Maximilian Conard - do Rees Jones - - Racii do do do do do do Hendrick Behmldt harles

OPPICIAL.

embers of Congress on business on Saturdays, ommencing with Saturday, the first of next WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Secretary of State will bereafter receive

SICK AND WOUNDED OFFICERS. SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Dec. 16, 1862.

Army in this city will call on Surgeon J. K Barnes, U. S. Army, for professional attend Office No. 286 H street. Sick and wounded Officers of Volunteers in

Sick and wounded Officers of the Regular

this city will call on Surgeon M. Clymer, U. S. Volunteers, for professional attendance. Office 205 Pennsylvania avenue. The above named Surgeons are specially as

signed to this duty. JOSEPH R. SMITH,

Acting Surgeon General dec 18-dif

W AS LEFT IN MY CARE, about 10 days age, by a negro man, who represented himself as the servain of Major Philip (or Phillips) of the Sixteenth Messachusetts regiment, the following articles, viz: One white leather valles; one black leather valles; three blankets, and one sword. them away.

Cor. 7th and D streets, (Island.)

> NEW CANTERBURY HALL WILL BE RE-OPENED Wednesday, New Year's | Eve.



PROF. O. S. POWLER, the old and distinguished author and lecturer on Phrenology and Physiology, will deliver a course of lectures in Washington about the first of February. dec 20—10.

NEW CANTERBURY HALL Will BE RE-OPENED Wednesday, New Year's Eve.

DROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Weshington, December 29, 1802.

Mashington, December 29, 1892.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 3 p. m., on the 10th day of January, 1803, for furnishing 1,500,000 Envolues, more or less, as the Postmaster General may require, to be used by this Department for covering latters returned to the writers.

partment.

Mis are also invited to furnish 100,000 envelopes, or such quantity thereof as may be ordered by the Postmaster General; to be thoroughly made, of the best quality of buff paper, to be 4 by 89-10 inches is size, and to have the words "Post Office Department," Official Business," and "Postmaster" printed on them in the manner prescribed by this Department. prinsed on farm at the Department.

All the shore envelopes must be banded in parAll the shore envelopes must be banded in parthere is the property of the shore of the concontrol of the property of the shore of the conder, resady for use, and free of cost for packing and
transportation, and at the rate of 20,000 each week.

The first theirvery to be made on the first of Februtions.

transportation, and it made on the first of Pebruary, 1623.

The first delivery to be made on the first of Pebruary, 1623.

Indiary are expected to furnish samples of the model will be considered unless offered by manufacturers of envolopes, accompanied by satisfactory manufacturers of envolopes, accompanied by satisfactory manufacturers of envolopes, accompanied by satisfactory manufacturers of envolopes, and beat bid, which is to be determined by taking into account the price and equality of the samples.

Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The bids should be endorsed "Proposals for Envolopes," and should be addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Foot Office Department.

dec 30—digns Postmaster General, Foot Office Department.

NEW CANTERBURY HALL

WILL BE RE-OPENID Wednesday, New Year's Eve.

ers, had decided to remain.

THE MeDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

was also lightly questioned about the move-

THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA IS divided

KEY WEST is now under the government of the city authorities. STUART'S CAVALRY is scouring the country pretty much at will between the army of the Potomac and Washington. Day before yester-

Ovieto. She escaped the blockade at Mobile, their superior article talent, and is now at Havana. We shall soon hear of to learn that every branch of

THE TELEGRAPH LINE IS NOW IN WORKING OF war Cyane, now in the Parific

THE EVOLUM PAPERS continue their one tached from the Chelsen hospital and ordered

THE NEWSBOYS last evening extemporised for American: have concluded, if need be, to forego all the the Stor, a full account of the burning of Ford's ns. Herron and benefits of a newspaper rather than aid in the Theatre. We heard a citizen swearing because

censor of the press, Mr. Faster receive that ap- displeasure of the French Government. A sec-

mills represented in my office, about 8,000 bales of Surat cotton. Of this amount 4,000 bales has been used in factories under my direct sucloth from 31 to 51 yards to the pound. I enclose a sample of cloth made exclusively from nanouvring of his troops.

Major Geo. Hyland, of the Thirteenth New Surat cotton which is No. 20 warp, No. 30 file. ing, and 65 by 72 threads to the inch, or, as defined in our tariff, 140 threads to the square

inch. Surat cotton is much more available for use in this country than in England, as our average number of yarn is about No. 20, while theirs is about No. 40,

With slight changes in our machinery we can spin Surats into all numbers from 6 to 30. It an hardly be used from No. 20 to No. 40, and for all numbers above 40 may be considered as

practically useless.

I believe, from as thorough an examination as I have been able to make, that Surat cotton can never be made to displace American in the English market. It is produced upon a different variety of the cotton plant, in a different soil and climate; and however much the methods of cultivation may be improved, it must remain an inferior article, unavailable for flow work. England cannot change her work to adapt England cannot change her work to atapt her spindles to Surat cotton, for she would have no demand for such a quantity of coarse goods, and also for the reason that no sufficient supply of Surats could be had in 20 years, if all her spindles were on No. 20 instead of No. 40—the requirements of a No. 20 spindle being 80 pounds of cotton per annum; of a No. 40 spindle, only 32 pounds.

With an absolute dearth of American cotton between dearth of American cotton between dearth of American cotton between dearth or a market.

With an absolute dearth of American cotton in Liverpool, Surats now bring in that market but little over one half the price. Whenever a fair supply of American cotton can be fursished with certainty and regularity, Surats will be thrown asside by English spinners and neglected, as they have been for years past. In the meantime the product in India will have been corromously increased, and then comes our opportunity. unity, manufacture our heavy domestics for ex-

We manufacture our heavy domestics for ex-port at a less cost per yard for labor than the English, (this statement can be proved,) and with success on even terms to the great market at Liverpool for Surat cotton, we can maintain, nay, increase our export trade very largely. The import of Surats from Bombay is not a business in which manufacturers can readily engage; it is in the hands of merchants in Liv-erpool and Bombay, and the great centre of the trade must be at Liverpool, and to that market we ought to have free access.

The Western States have a larger interest in

we ought to have free access.

The Western States have a larger interest in this question than any others, on account of their immense consumption of grain bags. This I will demonstrate from my own experience as a bag manufacturer.

Few can doubt that for some years to come American cotton must rule very high; we will assume that it will average 25 cents per pound for five years. But at that price, if the supply is regular, England must take it and neglect Strats, the character of her spindles and goods leaving her no option. Surats must decline to less than one half the price of American, say 123 cents per pound, and even that price will be mearly twice what it has averaged for some years past, and will draw a large quantity.

At 25 cents for American cotton, a two-bushel grain bag will cost 33 cents and cannot be retailed at less than 36 cents. At 121 cents for Surats, a two-bushel bag can be made for 20 cents and retailed for 23 cents, the common price for past years.

Yours, very truly,

THE NEW CASTERBURY HALL.-The extensive repairs and improvements having been completed, this popular place of amusement will be thrown open to the public to-night. We took occasion to visit the building last evening, and upon entering were struck with the mag-nificence of its interior decorations. The floor forming the orchestra and parquette has been arranged that from any of them a full view of the stage may be obtained, while above is a spacious gallery, said to be capable of seating nearly a thousand persons. The proscentum, or private boxes, four in number, are elegantly furnished, and each capable of seating six per sons. The new stage, and beautiful scenery, by Messra. Lamb & Mortimer, give evidence of We are gratified to learn that every branch of the work has been

done by Washington mechanics. NAVAL Gapers. - Lientenant Commander Paul Shirley has been detached from the sloop St. Marys and ordered to the steam sloop-of

Lieutenant Commander C. C. Carpenter has seen ordered to the steamer Catakill. Lieutenant R. H. Lambson has been ordered to the steam sloop of-war Lancaster.

to the iron-clad steamer Catskill. Assistant Surgeon J. H. Meurs has te dered to the iron-clad steamer Lehigh.

steam sloop Mississippi.

Assistant Surgeon S. W. Abbott has been de

WE TAKE the following from the Baltimore the Stor, a full account of the burning of Pord's. Theatre. We heard a citizen swearing because of the sell which these little rognes perpetrated by paiming upon him an early edition of that sheet, issued several hours before the fire occurred. His wrath was up.

Mr. Charles Dana, formerly connected with the New York Tribour, has entered upon the editorial management of the Albany Escaing Journal.

Michelet's book on Sorvery has incurred the displeasure of the French Government. A second edition is forbilden.

Henry Ward Berguer, in his sermon in Plymouth Church last Sabbath, said that liberty was a God-given right, which no man could take from another without committing an unpardonable crime, super to being terrible units. " It is stated that, by constructing a canal

MURDER OF BRITISH SEAMEN,-An officer Merron or Bartish Seemen,—An officer and fifteen seamen of the British grabout Penguin, who had landed on the coast of Arabia to watch some slavers, getting short of provisions, went to a village to obtain a surply, and were set upon by the natives and murdered. On the arrival of the Penguin, the particulars having been ascertained, the officer in charge communicated with the native chieftain, and demandare "sowing broad-cast over the country disport the subject
that of the Administration;" but Mr. Foster
says so, and we suppose it must be so. He
ought to know!"

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Of a Neionnon of the Nur does not yet combrief of an event which is likely to occur, and
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michael with the native chieffaln, and demanded that the murderer should be given up, or in
should be published in Richmond instead of
New York.

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Suppose it must be so. He
should be published in Richmond instead of
New York.

Brook principles
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with the native chieffaln, and demanded that the murderer should be given up, or in
should be published in Richmond instead of
New York.

Brook principles
Word at Hender proper for the declarative result prepare for the death the murderers were given up to the commander of
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Official Report,

From California.

All Quiet on the Rappahannock.

Charles Thomas Hubert Dresser Johann Ernst Fred. Lo-Waukesha do DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

cers, have been led to believe that the boats are going to operate at some point not far from the coast of North Carolina, and they are, no doubt, anxious to witness the action.

The Adelaide brought up a large number of women and children, who, for some time past, have been permitted to remain near the brigade of Gen. Negley. That command, however, recived orders to embark in transports for parts unknown, and therefore they were compelled to leave.

THE ALABAMA is now thought to be near As

ORPHANS' COURT. On the 8th lost., Mr. Leetham, M. P., addressed his constituents at Huddersdeld. He spoke in reference to the American war, as follows:

They were not in a position, with their very limited information as to the effect of the blockade upon the South, to predict how long the heroic ragamuffins, of which the Southern armies were composed, wound be able to professed are notified to attend at the Organic Court of Washington county aforesaid, appointed saturday, the 2th day of January next, for the final settlement and distribution of the personal certain characteristics and heirs of said deceased, of the assets in hand, as far as the same horekade upon the Southern armies were composed, wound be able to professed are notified to attend at the Organic Court of Washington county aforesaid, as far as the same lave been collected and turned late money, when armies were composed, wound be able to provide a sould change, and the Democratic party these sacrifices and efforts which were necessal as evek for three weeks in the National Republices, previous to the said 24th day of January, these sacrifices and efforts which were necessal as evek for three weeks in three weeks of January, these sacrifices and efforts which were necessal as evek for three weeks in three weeks in three weeks of January, these sacrifices and efforts which were necessal as evek for three weeks in three weeks of January, these sacrifices and efforts which were necessal as even for three weeks in three weeks of January, the same and the said at the Organic Court of Washington county aforesaid, as far as the said efforts which are the provided as even for three weeks in three weeks in three weeks in three weeks of three weeks in three weeks of three weeks

PENSIONS: PENSIONS:

STRICTLY 'OMPLIED RITH.'—COMMISSIONS
OF PENIODS.

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